BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1860. NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do. 6	do....do.....do.	7 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do.....do.	12 00
Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do.....do.	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.

LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.

BIZZELL & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AND
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

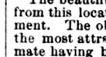
GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTISTRY.



DR. ARRINGTON is pleased to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has made arrangements to establish and open, by the first of October next, a DENTAL LABORATORY, for the manufacture of Teeth and execution o Mechanical Dentistry, embracing every variety of plate work and artificial denture that may be regarded as worthy of being offered to the public. Having engaged the services of a thorough qualified Mechanical Dentist, of extensive practical experience to take charge of the Laboratory and conduct the mechanical branch of Dentistry, hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
☞Terms reasonable and no compensation required for services rendered in performing any operation, unless entire satisfaction is given
Dr. A. will continue, as heretofore, to confine his professional labors exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of the various diseases pertaining to dental structure.
June 5, 1860.—232-tf—41-4t*

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANdise, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moeerate. and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tlS

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞Sole authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss **WATCHES.**
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style, quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
☞Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

Schools.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON, N. C.
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON.

AIDED by a corps of Ten assistant Teachers. The Fall Term commences on Thursday the 19th of July. For a Catalogue address the Principal. D. S. RICHARDSON.
June 19th, 1860. 244-1t—43-2m

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT,
ESTABLISHED 1792.
JOHN R. PLATT.
NO. 79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in *NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,* from the Manufactories of HENRY BODMER AND DUFOUR & CO.
Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada by Express.
April 12, 1860. 33 3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices,* adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860.—36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is in consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction in its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in **THOUSANDS OF CASES.**
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
3 " Best Sperm Oil;
200 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Colley Mills, on Thursday, the 12th day of July next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, Administrator,
June 21, 1860—43-ts With the Will Annexed.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND UPON GOOD TERMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, desiring to settle his debts and go to Texas, wishes to sell his property in Bladen county, situated in Elizabethtown, and through this medium offers for sale the following described real and personal estate:
THREE HALF-ACRE LOTS, contiguous to each other, in the most desirable portion of the village, upon which, newly erected and well completed, a good cottage built Dwelling, a good Kitchen with two rooms and fire-places; Smoke House, with Pantry attached; Barn, with good Lot and Stables. The Grounds and Garden are in a high state of improvement, having been neatly and thoroughly prepared and laid off, and are planted in FRUITS of the following kinds:—Pears on the Quince, (some of them now in bearing—most of them will be next season,) twenty-seven choice varieties; Plums, eight choice varieties; Peaches, twelve choice varieties—grafted on the Plum; Apples, ten choice varieties; Cherries, four of the best varieties; besides ample Strawberry and Rasberry beds of good varieties, together with Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds and Gooseberry.
In addition, I will sell a good COOK, IRONER AND WASH WOMAN, two good Cows and Calves; all my household and kitchen Furniture, and my interest (one-third) in a lease of one hundred acres of land for twenty-five years to run, upon which is now growing two hundred and forty-three Grape Vines of the Scuppernong and Babston varieties, with room enough thereon for a thousand more. The Vineyard is in sight of the dwelling.
I desire to sell the whole of the above property in a lump. It will prove a desirable situation, particularly to an Attorney, to whom I will surrender my practice in Bladen, which now numbers over one hundred cases on the several dockets in that county. Address,
JOHN A. RICHARDSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., June 8th, 1860. 42-4t

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alex. Carter. The lot contains six acres of good garden soil and some fruit trees, good water, &c. The improvements are a two story dwelling house and necessary outbildings.
Also, a vacant lot near the Court House. Terms accommodating. L. H. ROBINSON.
ELIZABETHTOWN, June 8th, 1860. 42-6t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.

The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.
There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.
There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.
The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.
I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.
C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 40-6w
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, belonging to the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:
Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm. Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.
April 13, 1860.—34 3m R. P. MELVIN.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing **780 ACRES.**

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

THE SHOPPING RETICULE

WA

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE BRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

For the Senate:

ELI W. HALL.

For the House of Commons:

S. J. PERSON,
DANIEL SHAW.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. ROLMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

The Candidates for the Legislature have agreed upon the following appointments, and will address the people of New Hanover County accordingly:

Federal Point,	Monday,	July 2nd
Masonboro',	Tuesday,	" 3rd
Middle Sound,	Thursday,	" 5th
Topsail Sound,	Friday,	" 6th
Holly Shelter,	Saturday,	" 7th
Rocky Point,	Monday,	" 16th
South Washington,	Tuesday,	" 17th
Upper Black River,	Wednesday,	" 18th
Piney Woods,	Thursday,	" 19th
Moore's Creek,	Friday,	" 20th
Caintuck,	Saturday,	" 21st
Long Creek,	Monday,	" 23d

The Convention.

In April last, the Democratic National Convention met in the city of Charleston. Its ranks were full. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Saint Lawrence to the Rio Grande, no State was unrepresented, hardly a seat was vacant. Of the six hundred and six delegates present, a compact body representing between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty electoral votes went for "Douglas or nobody," and for Douglas with *his* interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, or not at all. By adroit management this minority of the Convention obtained control of its organization and were able to appear with a clear majority of voting strength, although largely outnumbered on the floor of the house. This was done by the operation of the rule that each delegate should vote separately, unless where the Convention of his State had otherwise directed or provided; but that where such Convention had so directed or provided, the vote of each State should be cast as a unit.—The effect of this adroit manœuvre was that in *every* State where there was an anti-Douglas minority, the voice of such minority was suppressed; while, in *every* State where there was a Douglas minority, such minority was allowed to poll its full strength. In New York the voice of fourteen electoral votes was suppressed. In North Carolina and Virginia, even the one or two votes that the Douglas men could rally had its full hearing. The ten Douglas votes of Pennsylvania were counted, although a minority. The five anti-Douglas votes of Indiana were suppressed, although bearing as large a proportion to the Indiana delegation as the ten Douglas votes did to the Pennsylvania delegation.

This was the position of things at Charleston. It shows the adroitness and unscrupulousness of the Douglas managers—it does *not* prove, as asserted by Mr. Douglas and his supporters, that he or his platform ever received a *bona fide* endorsement at the hands of the members of the Charleston Convention. Tricks of this kind neither make nor indicate public opinion.

As the first week of the Charleston Convention wore on, it began to be apparent that the fictitious power thus obtained was to be used with the utmost rigor, and when on Monday of the second week the crisis did arrive, it was not until the Southern delegates had exhausted every effort to obtain such concession on the question of platform as was essential to their own honor, and due to the rights and interests of their section—such concession too as the managers for Judge Douglas might easily and fairly have granted—such concession as they *ought* to have granted, and *would* have granted had their object been harmony, or had they not considered the rights and interests of the Democratic party altogether secondary to the promotion of that gentleman. And we take occasion here to say that although the delegates from North Carolina were not originally Douglas men, yet they went to Charleston without any pledge, and generally without any serious committal against him. On any reasonable and fair platform we were prepared to go for Judge Douglas at any moment when our vote might have sufficed to nominate him. But his wire-workers at Charleston would concede nothing, and when we use the word "concede," we wish it distinctly understood that no one asked for or wished for anything in addition to or in advance of the Cincinnati platform.—With that the whole South was and is perfectly satisfied. The object of the Southern and other constitutional delegates was simply to obtain such a recognition of the true intent and meaning of that platform as would prevent future difficulties and misconstructions. And many of us were willing for harmony sake to be satisfied with a lower standard of construction than we had originally insisted upon. But no proposal would be listened to by the Douglas managers.

Let us here remark, that all along we had the highest respect for the character, abilities and past services of Judge Douglas, but that we could not accept him with the Cincinnati platform unexplained, because, to do so, would be to accept and endorse his interpretation of it, to which we could not consent. There may have been those who made war upon Judge Douglas. To that war, one way or another, North Carolina was no party. We may have regretted the unfriendly relations existing between the President and Judge Douglas, or between the friends of the President and those of the Senator from Illinois. We are not the apologists of the President, nor are we the defamers of Judge Douglas. We think the Democratic party and its principles matters of far greater moment than either of these gentlemen, or than one hundred of them; yea, five hundred, or any other number. We think that the rights of the masses of a great party—the dominant party in a Union of thirty-three States, containing thirty millions of people, are become cheap enough when one man can say—such and such are *my* notions, and unless the Convention agrees to these notions, I will not consent to be nominated, and then his friends come into Convention to work all tricks, determined to swerve the principles and sacrifice the rights of the party to this *one man*. When this became apparent, there *did* arise for the first time strong anti-Douglas feelings at the South, as resenting this dictation on the part of Judge Douglas' friends, with whose movements it was impossible not to connect that gentleman himself.

Not even when eight of her Southern sisters left her at Charleston—left the Convention there,—did North Carolina cease her efforts at reconciliation—cease to labor for harmony. She conferred with the remaining Southern States—with the seceding States, and with what were supposed to be the more conservative Northern States, with the view of arriving at and agreeing upon some basis on which all could stand, and upon which the seceding delegations could return to their places in the Convention, and the unity of the body be restored. Then first was it found that the Douglas leaders were *opposed* to the restoration of that unity—were opposed to the return of these withdrawing States; for the first time, indeed, was it found that *any body* could be opposed to the restoration of the unity and nationality of the Convention. *Why* this opposition on the part of the Douglas managers might have easily been surmised at Charleston—it was made perfectly apparent at Baltimore. Indeed, rather over-zealous Douglas men let the secret out on the cars, that the object was to "fix up" Douglas delegations from all these States and oust the regular ones.

The result of these plans became apparent at Baltimore. With the numerical, and, still more, the voting power of the Convention largely in their hands, owing to the operation of the unit rule and the withdrawal of fifty-two Southern delegates, the Douglas managers determined to carry things with a high hand, and they *did* so. Their tone had become reckless, defiant, domineering. They were evidently determined to exclude the regularly appointed delegates from the Southern States, and fill their places with creatures of their own, as per programme, and they *did* so, in the cases of Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. They failed to get up any showing from Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina or Florida,—indeed, no application was made from either of these two last named States.

Among other incidents, all pointing in the same direction, we may allude to the cases of Mr. Hallett, from Massachusetts, and Mr. Gardy, from Missouri. These were regular delegates from their respective districts—were unable to attend at Charleston, but did attend at Baltimore—they notified their substitutes of their inability to attend in the first instance, and of their ability to attend in the second. The principals *did* attend at Baltimore, and are ousted to make way for their substitutes—need we add that the principals are *not* Douglas men, but that the substitutes *are?* But this instance of injustice, however gross, is only individual in its character, and would not of itself justify decided action. The cases of the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas are more grave in character, as they involve the rights and principles of party organization in sovereign States.

The regular delegates from Alabama had been originally sent to Charleston by the Democratic State Convention. Of the regularity of that appointment no question had been raised. When the adjournment took place at Charleston, the Democratic State Executive Committee called together a new State Convention which was largely attended, which re-accredited the former delegates to the National Convention. These delegates appear at Baltimore with the credentials of the regular Democratic organization of the State of Alabama, while the contestants who were admitted were wholly outside of the Democratic organization of Alabama, and might as well have been picked up in the streets of Baltimore for any authority they had or were entitled to, so far as the Democracy of Alabama is concerned. If Mr. Yancey indeed be a disunionist, as asserted, we do not sympathise with his views. He denies it, and however it may be, it is for the people who send him to judge about his fitness as their representative.—The regularly organized Democracy of Alabama have *twice* accredited the delegation of which Mr. Yancey is a member. The Convention assumed to disregard the decision of the sovereign State of Alabama, and to receive and set up *bogus* and unauthorized delegates to represent her.

The same was the case with Louisiana. The case of Arkansas is fully as bad, though differing in kind, as it presumes to do what a State only can do—instruct how its vote shall be cast. We would refer for a fuller account of these matters to the very able report of Gov. Stevens in to-day's paper.

If these things were done to Alabama, Louisiana, Arkanzas—to the members from Massachusetts and Missouri, what security could delegations from North Carolina, Virginia, or elsewhere, feel that their turn might not come next? That if it suited the wishes of the dominant majority their seats might not be given to some parties whose views might be more acceptable. No wonder the *bogus* delegates from Alabama and Louisiana were a "unit for Douglas"—they were sent for on purpose. The rights of individuals and of States were alike violated—made subservient to the ambition of one man. State Sovereignty was set at naught in what ought to be its chosen sanctuary—all avowals of principle were made to bend in accordance with the expressed views of that one man. Was it any wonder that a division should occur in a body so irregularly constituted, or that the truly National Democracy of a majority of the States, preferring to have their action free from such extraneous influences, should have resumed their sessions at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, where the distinguished presiding officer, Hon. Caleb Cushing, continued to preside over a truly National Convention. A national platform was soon adopted and national nominations promptly made. We have placed these nominations at our head. We will do our best for their success.

The sense of obligation during those trying days at Baltimore was actually painful. The great majority of our delegation felt that but one course was honorably open for them, and that they pursued. They do not attack any who differ from them—they simply ask a fair and candid examination of their own course.

In speaking apparently on behalf of the majority of the delegation, we do so with no more authority than a knowledge of the facts and a community of feeling seem to permit; but for what we say, we distinctly state that we alone are responsible. To those of our brother delegates who differed from us at Baltimore we have none but friendly feelings—we seek no controversy with any of the few Democrats who may prefer Judge Douglas after the events that have occurred. We have stated our own case. We now counsel harmony.

It will be seen that the attempt to bribe Alabama by placing Senator Fitzpatrick on the Douglas ticket has failed. Mr. Fitzpatrick *declines*. Whether Hershell V. Johnson accepts or not, Georgia will maintain her rights.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—The Savannah News says, that Morgan Mosely, the mail-rider from Ridgeville to Hinesville, in that State, has been arrested for robbing the mail of two letters, one containing $50.—When arrested, he succeeded in eating $30 of the money. He did not deny the theft, but admitted to the constable who brought him to that city that he had eaten the two letters with their envelopes, and also the way bill, which accompanied them.

He was carried to Savannah, and after a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner, he was committed for trial in November next.

INQUEST.—On Sunday last, Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body of a young negro man found in the river near North East Bridge, about ten miles from Wilmington. From the evidence brought before the jury, it appeared that about a week previous, the deceased was in an old boat fishing, which, by some means, became upset, and he was drowned; he had been drinking liquor to some extent, and was, no doubt, intoxicated. Verdict of the jury, "Accidental Drowning."—The negro's name was Charles, and he was the property of C. B. Miller, Esq.

There are two hundred visitors at the Montgomery (Va.) White Sulphur Springs.

What will be the Effect!

This question has been asked of us both at Baltimore and since our return home, in connection with the action of the National Democracy at Baltimore.

We are not endowed with the gift of prophecy—we cannot look into the future—we cannot do more than reason from facts before us. This any one can do, and the speculations of men of equal intelligence are about of equal value if they have paid the same attention to the subject under consideration.

That this is a trying time for the Democracy of the country, no man can deny. That this trial has been brought upon it by the same causes which have before at sundry times threatened its integrity and worked its defeat, is equally evident. The chief of these causes has been the substitution of men for principles. The devotion of partizans to a particular individual, at the expense of the party or in preference to it has worked its legitimate result. *The* Democracy instead of being *a* Democracy, has been sought to be converted into a despotism. Hence resistance and separation.

Although a mere Convention has been disintegrated—although organization has been, for the time, weakened, yet the Democratic principle of State equality has been vindicated and will reassert its supremacy. To preserve that equality in the party will be one and not the least important of the effects of the independent movement of the national Democracy at Baltimore. The purification of the party will be another. Mere management will no longer suffice, and men will know that much hereafter.

What will be the immediate effects upon this canvass? In answer we are free to acknowledge that success would have been more certain with a united Convention and unanimous nomination—*that* is too evident to be denied; but failing that, through the unconceding spirit of the friends of Judge Douglas the Convention did the best they could under the circumstances—they nominated good and true men—they flung to the breeze the banner of true national democracy. They trust, under Providence, to the good sense and patriotism of the people of the whole country for a ratification of their nominations at the polls in November next. It may be that the evil effects of an intolerant and overbearing spirit may yet lead the leaders of the Douglas movement to reflect, and the people to demand a united movement in favor of national principles. But one way or another, the effect of doing right—acting up to conscientious conviction can never be untimately doubtful. With their convictions of right, the majority of the delegates from North Carolina *could* have pursued no other course.

We believe the whole South ought to concentrate upon Breckenridge and Lane. As soon as their doing so is fully understood they will command the co-operation of the whole conservative portion of the North, and with an honest and determined effort success can be and will be achieved before the people. If we waver and despond we are lost, if we concentrate and work like men we will succeed.

Our State Ticket.

We are more than pleased to notice that the Democrats in the several Counties have already brought out or are bringing out their strongest men for the Legislature. Of this our own County is an instance. Our Candidate for the Senate, Eli W. Hall, Esq., is an eloquent and effective speaker, and a deservedly popular gentleman. Judge S. J. Person, one of the candidates for the House of Commons has few superiors as a political debater, while his position and character must command respect in any body to which he may be elected. Mr. Shaw, the other candidate for the Commons, is a gentleman of liberal education and clear sense, a practical farmer and will make a good Representative.

Such we believe to be the character of most of the tickets put up by the Democrats in the different Counties throughout the State.

Of our worthy and popular candidate for Governor, Hon. John W. Ellis, we need hardly speak,—it an irreproachable and able administration of the affairs of the State does not commend him to the suffrages and support of his fellow citizens, we do not really know anything that ought to commend a man. We have been brought into contact with him upon matters relating to the internal improvements of the State, and we know the deep interest he has manifested in the success of these works, as well as in protecting the interests of the State therein. We know the earnest study he has bestowed upon that and upon other branches of his official duty. It will not do to displace a man like John W. Ellis, to make room for a mere hobby, for as such and no more must we regard Mr. Pool in his present attitude. This hobby of *ad valorem* has been showed up sufficiently we think, to convince any reasoning man that it *is* a hobby and nothing more,—a dangerous and distracting hobby—a hobby which becomes daily more dangerous and distracting as the sectional relations of the country become more involved.

Col. Humphrey.

We are requested to state that Col. Lotte W. Humphey, one of the acting Secretaries of the National Convention, has been unavoidably detained in Washington, for the purpose of preparing the journals of the Convention for publication. As these journals extend over the sessions from the first meeting in Charleston to the final adjournment at Institute Hall, in Baltimore, it may require several days for the proper arrangement and preparation.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—We saw one of these little fellows at work last week in Baltimore, and were very much pleased with its performances. It got up steam and was working in seven minutes, and sent up a stream that for its volume and the distance to which the water was thrown was something astonishing. We learned that its cost, with pipes, hose, etc., complete, was thirty-seven hundred dollars. We suppose the engine by itself would come to some three thousand dollars. It soon cooled Monument Square, where it was exhibited, but nothing could cool the excitement of the masses who assembled there at night, or the quieter but more intense feelings of the delegates.

☞ We have received the Annual Catalogue of the New Orleans School of Medicine for 1860, from which we learn that it has a patronage this year of 216 students; amongst them we notice four from North Carolina—viz: W. D. Somers, J. C. Patterson, Thomas R. Micks, and Wm. J. Judd; the two first graduated at the present session, and have received their diplomas.—The total number of graduates reach 63.

LARGE HAIL STONE.—A gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Burgaw, 22 miles from town, picked up near the above place on Tuesday the 19th inst., a hail stone which measured 2¼ inches in diameter. Considerable hail fell in that neighborhood on the above day, and the crops were materially damaged. This may very well account for the extreme cool weather we experienced last week.

TOBACCO CHEWING IN CHURCH.—The Wilmington correspondent of the Raleigh Daily *Press*, says that the practice of tobacco chewing is carried on to such an extent at the Front St. Methodist Church, that the Elders have had to put small notices on the backs of the seats requesting the gentlemen not to chew tobacco in Church.

FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.—Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, a strong antagonist of the administration, and therefore supposed to be a partizan of Judge Douglas, has come out for Breckinridge and Lane.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, representing a different wing of the Virginia Democracy, comes out with the same names at its mast-head.

ANOTHER CARGO OF IRON.—The Br. Brig *Firm*, from Bristol, Eng., arrived at this port last evening, with 285 tons of Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

First Congressional District.

An informal meeting of Democrats from various portions of the first Congressional District of this State, was held at Edenton on the 14th inst., with a view of procuring as general and authentic an expression as possible of the sentiments of the Democracy of the District in the present exigency of public affairs. The meeting was addressed by sundry gentlemen, after which the following resolutions, prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, were submitted by their chairman and adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of each of the States have equal rights in the Territories of the United States—the common property of all.

Resolved, That neither Congress, nor a territorial legislature, the creature of Congress, has the right, by unfriendly legislation or otherwise, to impair the rights of the citizens of any of the States to remove into any of the Territories with any species of property, and enjoy the same in as full and ample a manner as if in the States from which they may have removed.

Resolved, That in case of the failure or refusal of the Territorial Legislature to provide ample protection for the property of the citizens of any and all the States of the Union, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply the deficiency and secure such protection.

Resolved, That the Delegates from this State ought to insist upon the adoption of a Platform, previous to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, which shall clearly embody the foregoing principles.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 20.

The tariff which the democrats proposed in the Senate to day, as a substitute for the Morrill bill, is the identical act of 1846.

It was a highly successful revenue measure, having been approved by Sir Robert Peel, and endorsed by European governments as one displaying great financial ability.

Robert J. Walker was the author of it.

This bill will pass the Senate, as the democratic members unite upon it.—*Telegraphic Corr. N. Y. World.*

We people down South have always heard the tariff act of 1846 styled "*McKay's Bill.*" At all events the lamented McKay was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means at the time, and reported the bill to the House, and was instrumental in having it passed into a law.

☞ Mr. Mathews, the *Ad Valorem* candidate for the Commons in Forsyth, is not a Democrat, nor never has been one, as we learn from the Winston *Sentinel*.

☞ A correspondent has furnished us, at our request, the following report of the yacht race at Wrightsville Sound, which took place yesterday:

Regatta at Wrightsville.

The first Regatta of the Carolina Yacht Club came off over the Wrightsville course on yesterday, and it was the most beautiful race we ever have had. The wind was blowing a steady, wholesale breeze from the East. At 4 o'clock, the boats were called and started in the following order: The *Anna*, Capt. Burkheimer, got off at 4h. 7m. 30s.; the *Cally*, Capt. Moore, 4h. 8m.; the *Wenona*, Capt. Dudley, *Vashti*, Capt. Gause, and *Dew Drop*, Commodore McRae, 4h. 10m. The *Carolina* was called at 4h. 10m. 8s., but did not get off at once. The *Princess* and *Zouave* got off at 4h. 10m. 10s.

The race up to the first buoy was very exciting—the *Anna* rounding first, and the *Carolina* last. They then stretched away for the second buoy, and rounded in the following order: *Anna, Cally, Princess*, and *Carolina*, the others following close after. At the third buoy they rounded, *Princess* ahead; the *Anna* and *Carolina*, rounding together, became entangled, but were soon separated, however, and again stretched away with the other boats, most of which were up to them, and some ahead. They rounded the fourth buoy, the *Princess* ahead, followed close by the *Carolina*, *Wenona* and *Zouave*, the *Anna* having given up the race and stretched away for home. The others arrived in the following order: First, the *Princess*, at 5h. 21m.; *Carolina*, 5h. 21m. 20s; *Wenona*, 5h. 22m. 30s.; *Zouave*, 5h. 23m. 30s.; *Vashti*, 5h. 29m. 30s.; *Dew Drop*, 5h. 30s. The *Cally* withdrew.

Thus ended one of the most exciting and closely contested boat races we ever saw. Long life to the Carolina Yacht Club, and may the shadow of its gallant old Commodore never grow less!

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Kenansville and vicinity, held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, for the purpose of selecting a successor to the Rev. James M. Sprunt, as Principal of the Grove Academy, Samuel W. Clement, Esquire, formerly of Granville county, and now Principal of the Academy at Lillington, was unanimously chosen to take charge of the Academy from the commencement of the ensuing session.

Trustees were also elected, and Major O. R. Kenan and W. A. Allen, Esq., appointed a committee to prepare a draft of such amendments to the original Act, dated November, 1785, incorporating said Academy, as may now be deemed necessary.

A number of other resolutions relating to the Academy were adopted, among which were the following:

WHEREAS, The Rev. James M. Sprunt, who has had charge of the Grove Academy for the last sixteen years, has determined to tender his resignation as Principal of said Academy, at the close of the present session; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we, a portion of the citizens of Kenansville and vicinity, highly appreciating his exalted worth and ability as a teacher, and, in view of the universal satisfaction he has given to the community in the discharge of his duties, do hereby express our deep regret at his intended resignation.

2. *Resolved*, That we fondly and confidently hope that he may long remain among us, and continue to exert that influence upon the community, as a citizen, which has heretofore been so happily displayed in his association with us.

3. *Resolved*, That we tender to the Rev. James M. Sprunt the warmest expression of our regard and friendship, with our fervent wishes that his future life, in whatever station he may be placed, may prove as pleasant and happy as his past has been useful and beneficial to the community in which he has so long resided.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the editors of the Wilmington *Journal* and *Herald*, with a request that the same be published in their respective papers.

J. W. GILLESPIE, *Chairman.*

DICKSON MALLARD, *Secretary.*

For the Journal.

A meeting of the Seaman's Friend Society was held at the Seamen's Bethel, June 25th, 1860, Capt. C. D. Ellis, President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McQueen.

The report of the President and Managers was read and temporarily laid on the table.

The report of the Superintendent of the Home was read, and ordered to be spread on the Minutes.

The Treasurer's report was submitted, read and referred to a committee consisting of Geo. R. French and Col. John McRae.

Synopsis of Treasurer's Report since the formation of the Society:

Amount contributed and collected	$20,184 63
" expended	20,166 15
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$18 48
Present Indebtedness of Society.	
Balance due on Note favor of R. W. Brown, given by C. D. Ellis, John McRae and O. G. Parsley, in liquidation of a debt due Chase & Brothers, for Furniture for Home	$387 00
Balance due the late agent, Rev. W. I. Langdon	1,203 66
	$1,590 66

On motion, the following named Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:

Capt. Gilbert Potter, O. G. Parsley, Isaac Northrop, Avon E. Hall, Albert F. Perry, James T. Petteway, Wm. A. Wright, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, P. K. Dickinson, George R. French, Capt. C. D. Ellis, B. F. Mitchell, Col. John McRae, J. H. Flanner and Dr. T. C. Worth.

On motion of Geo. R. French, the President's report was taken up and adopted.

On motion of T. C. Worth,

Resolved, That 500 copies of the President's report be printed; 100 copies to be distributed by the Secretary among the friends and patrons of this Society, the remainder to be distributed among the members.

On motion of Dr. Jas. H. Dickson,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to represent the condition of our Lazaretto at Mount Tirza, and the wants of the Society to the Commissioners of the Town and citizens in general; and to ascertain whether any aid can be obtained from the United States Government, and report to the Trustees of the Society. Committee appointed, Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Dr. T. C. Worth, and Col. John McRae.

On motion,

Resolved, That the papers of the town be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

B. F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

DREADFUL HAIL-STORM.—One of the most terrible hail storms that has ever been witnessed in this section of the country passed over the Southern portion of Mecklenburg on the 19th inst. It extended through the neighborhoods of Steel Creek, Sharon, Providence, &c., and we are not informed how much further. Two clouds arose, one in the east, the other in the southwest, rolling and curling in frightful shapes until they met, a little to the south of Charlotte; the wind giving the rain and hailstones a whirling motion. We learn that many of the stones measured *eight inches* in circumference, and in some places covered the ground to the depth of several inches. The storm made a clean sweep of growing crops along its path, litterally stripping the cotton stalks and beating into the earth corn, wheat, oats, syrup cane, &c., and pealing the bark from fruit trees; in fact, destroying, at one fell swoop, the hopes of the farmers for the current year. It is especially distressing to the poorer class of persons who were almost entirely dependent upon their little crops for a living; a successful re-planting being very doubtful, unless we have very good seasons and a late fall. We trust that not many are in this condition. The feelings of one gentleman found relief in tears as he described to us the destruction of his crop and his prospects. But the same hand that guides the storm, feeds the young eagles upon the clefts of the rock, and sendeth bread to the ravens when they cry to him, and he 'will do right.'

P. S.—We are informed by a private letter from Clark's Creek, Catawba county, that the same storm visited that section. It swept away every thing in its track—Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Orchards—stripping the forests, shattering window glass, penetrating the roofs of houses, and leaving utter destruction in its train. We hear of its ravages as far down as Cheraw, S. C.—*Charlotte Democrat, 26th inst.*

The Democratic National Convention.

Minority Report of the Committee on Credentials.

To the President of the Democratic National Convention:

SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Credentials, feel constrained to dissent from many of the views and a large portion of the action of the majority of the Committee in respect to the rights of delegates to seats referred to them by the Convention, and to respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, B. F. Hallet is entitled to a seat in this convention, as a delegate from the 5th Congressional District of the State of Massachusetts.

2. *Resolved*, That Johnson B. Gardy is entitled to a seat in this convention as a delegate from the 8th Congressional District of the State of Missouri.

3. *Resolved*, That James A. Bayard, and William G. Whiteley, are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Delaware.

4. *Resolved*, That the delegation headed by R. W. Johnson are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Arkansas.

5. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which George W. Bryan is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention from the State of Texas.

6. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which John Tarleton is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Louisiana.

7. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which L. P. Walker is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Alabama.

8. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which Henry L. Benning is chairman, are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Georgia.

9. *Resolved*, That the delegation from the State of Florida accredited to the Charleston convention are invited to take seats in this convention and cast the vote of the State of Florida.

The principles involved in these resolutions and the facts on which they rest are of such gravity and moment, that we deem it due to the convention and to ourselves to set them forth with care and particularity. We differ radically from the majority of the committee, both in much of the action we recommended to the convention and the principles which should control such action. It is a question not simply of the integrity, but the existence of the Democratic party in several States of this Union. It is a question whether the Democratic party in said States shall be ostracised and branded as unworthy of affiliation with the national organization.

It is a question whether persons irregularly called, or who withdrawing from the regular Convention, shall have the sanction of the National Convention, to raise the flag of rebellion against their respective State organizations. It is a question, whether the Convention itself shall repudiate its own deliberate action at Charleston. We do not magnify the importance of these questions when we assert that upon their proper solution depends the fact as to whether there shall be a National Democratic Party or not. The task will not be difficult to show that the action recommended by the majority of the Committee is grossly inconsistent, and should be reprobated and condemned by this Convention. But to the task, without further preamble.

Reserving to the closing portion of this report the cases of contested seats in the Massachusett & Missouri delegations, we come at once to the cases of the delegates who withdrew from the Charleston Convention. This Convention, on the eve of its adjournment at Charleston, and in the great cause of the restoration of harmony to our distracted party, "respectfully recommended to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble." We call particular attention to the wording of the resolution. Certain delegates had withdrawn. They had placed on the Convention the reasons of their withdrawal.

They still, however, were the representatives of the Democratic party of their several States. Their withdrawal was not a resignation. It was not so considered by the convention. The vacancies referred to had reference to the contingency of vacancies *at the time of re-assembling*, and the resolution proposed to provide for supplying them. The convention did not presume to touch the question as to whether the withdrawal of the delegates constituted a resignation, nor had it any right to interfere in the matter. A resignation must be made to the appointing power, and to be complete and final must be accepted by the appointing power. It was well known on the adjournment of the convention at Charleston that the withdrawing delegates desired the instruction of their several constituencies before deciding on their future course.

Such was the spirit and purpose of their deliberations at Charleston. They consulted their repective constituencies. In every case except the case of South Carolina, their constituencies directed and authorized them—the vacancies being filled or contemplated in the resolution of the Convention—to repair to Baltimore, and there in earnest efforts with their brethren of the Convention, to endeavor once more to unite their party and promote harmony and peace in the great cause of their country. The resolution of the Convention did not prejudge the question, since so strenuously raised that their withdrawal was a resignation, but left the whole question to the said delegates, and their respective constituencies to the end, that every State of this Union might be represented in Baltimore.

The committee has passed resolutions, declaring by a vote of 16 to 9, that the delegation from Louisiana, headed by Piere Soule, by a vote of 14 to 11, that the delegation from Alabama, headed by Parsons, and by a vote of 13 to 10, that half of each delegation claiming seats from Georgia, are entitled to seats in the Convention. The resolutions recommended by the undersigned to the Convention, declare the right of the delegations elected to Charleston, with vacancies supplied, as contemplated in the resolution of the Convention to which reference has been made, and accredited to Baltimore, to said seats. The Committee which thus recommended the irregular delegates from these three States, have rejected the irregular delegates from Delaware, and admitted the Charleston delegates.

It has admitted irregular delegates from Arkansas, and rejected a portion of the Charleston delegates, as modified, by the filling of vacancies. It has admitted the (Charleston) delegates from Mississippi by a vote of 23 to 2, and the (Charleston) delegates from Texas by a vote of 19 to 6.—The fact that delegations are not contested does not establish the right to seats in the Convention. There may be irregular delegates without contest, and there may be a contest between two sets of irregular delegates. The right of persons to seats as delegates is to be determined by the fact as to whether they were appointed by the constituency which they claim to represent and appointed according to the usages of said constituency. Wanting these essential pre-requisites, they are not entitled to seats, even if there be no contestants; and having these their right to seats is not impaired or affected by contestants.

The committee in deciding by a vote of 23 to 2, that the Charleston delegates from Mississippi are entitled to seats in the Baltimore Convention have decided rightly, just because they were duly accredited to Charleston, have never since resigned, and have received instructions from the State of Mississippi, through a convention called of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, to return to Baltimore.

The Charleston delegates, both from Alabama and Georgia, stand in precisely the same position. They were also duly accredited to Charleston. They withdrew and never resigned. They returned to their respective constituencies. The Executive Committees in these States, as in the case of Mississippi, called a convention of the party. The conventions met. The delegates, as in the case of Mississippi, submitted their action to the conventions, and these conventions approved their course, continued their powers and accredited them to Baltimore. Their rights stand on precisely the same basis, and is sustained by the same authority as in Mississippi. The contestants were appointed by no body authorized to meet according to the usages of the party in these States, and are not entitled to any consideration whatever.

In the case of Alabama, the convention assembled on the call of the Democratic Executive Committee (addressed to the *Democracy* of the State,) was very largely attended, nearly every county in the State having been represented. A small number of persons, however, issued a notice, which was published in only three newspapers in the State—in two papers the notice was without signers, and in the third (Mobile Register) it was signed by John Forsyth and thirty-five others. The notice in one paper called upon all Democrats *and all other persons*—in the second paper upon Democrats and *all conservatives*, and in the third paper (Mobile Register) upon *the people of Alabama*, to hold county meetings and send delegates to a State convention, to be held in Montgomery or Selma, the 4th day of June, to appoint delegates to Baltimore. Twenty-eight counties only out of fifty-two were represented.

It was the coming together of persons from all parties outside of the regular organization to strike down the Democracy of the State. It was a call without any official authority whatsoever. We thus find the Democracy of the State assembling in Convention according to the usages of the party, and we find at the same time persons assembling at the call of unauthorized individuals. In the former case the whole State was represented. In the latter about half of the State. Yet the majority of the committee have endorsed the action of the latter as the action of the Democracy of Alabama, and have repudiated, contrary to all precedent, usage, right and justice, the action of the former; not only this, they have repudiated the principles of their own action in the case of the Mississippi delegation.

But the action of the majority of the Committee in the case of Georgia has gone one step further in its disregard of the acknowledged principles of the party. The Convention which the Committe put on an equality with the regularly authorized Convention, consisted in great part of persons who just participated in the regular Democratic Convention of the State. The regular called Convention consisted of nearly four hundred delegates, representing nearly all the counties of the State. The resolutions of the Convention having been adopted by a vote 299 to 41, these latter withdrew from the Convention and organized anew. Thus the majority of your Committee have exalted the pretensions of less than one eighth of the delegates of the State Convention to an equality with the rights of seven-eighths of the Democracy of the State.

In the case of Louisiana, the old Convention, which originally appointed the Delegates to Charleston was re-assembled, on the call of the Executive Committee of the State, and by a decisive majority accredited the Charleston delegates to Baltimore. The reasons for this action have their parallels in the case of Texas and Delaware, which have received the sanction of the Committee. In Texas the Delegates came back accredited by the Democratic Executive Committee simply—it being a manifest impossibility, from want of time, to assemble the party in a State Convention, and in Delaware, under the usages and rules of the party, the old Convention was re-assembled. In Louisiana there was time to assemble the old Convention, but not to order an election of delegates in the several parishes to meet a new Convention. The Executive Committee did everything it could to get the expression of the views of the State. It re-assembled the old Convention, nearly every parish in the State being represented, and accredited the Charleston delegates to Baltimore.

But the Convention whose delegates to Baltimore who have been endorsed by the majority of your Committee, was called at the instance of two local organizations, and of Dr. Cottman, a former member of the National Executive Committee of the party. The calls were somewhat conflicting. The notice did not reach many parishes in the State. Only 21 parishes out of 39 are pretended to be represented, and in several of these there is no reason to doubt the fact that the delegates did not leave behind them a single constituent agreeing with them in sentiments. In not a single parish was this call responded to by a majority of Democratic voters. The Convention only represented a very small portion of the party—it was totally irregular, besides.

The majority of the committee object to the action of the old convention on its re-assembling at the call of the Executive Committee, on the ground that it was defunct and could not be brought to life. Yet it endorses the action of the other convention on the call in part of the equally defunct member of the National Committee, Dr. Cottman.—The following the usage of Delaware, by the Executive Committee of Louisiana, though manifestly a necessity for the reasons stated, has no weight as a precedent with this majority. Conceding their ground of its being irregular, seats as delegates should be given to the body called by the regular authority, and not to the body assembled by no responsible authority whatever, and especially when the former represented the great body of the party and the latter did not. All these considerations, however, have been disregarded by the majority of the committee, who have persisted by a vote of 16 to 9 to award the seats as delegates to the representative of the disorganizing minority convention.

In the case of Arkansas, the majority of the Committee propose to divide out the seats to all applicants—in this State the Democratic party were about assembling in their district conventions, consisting of delegates from the several counties of the State for the nomination of members of Congress, when their delegates returned from Charleston, as in Texas, there was not time for the assembling of a State Convention. In these district conventions, delegates were selected to represent the party at Baltimore—a call was however issued in a Memphis paper without any signature whatever, calling upon the people of the northern district to assemble in mass meeting at Madison, to elect delegates to Baltimore.

Some four or five hundred men from 10 to 12 counties thus assembled and appointed three delegates to Baltimore. The majority of the committee propose to allow these men to vote in the convention. There are 27 counties and 25,000 voters in the district. Col. Hindman, a delegate elected to the district convention to Baltimore, was elected to Congress in 1858 by 1800 majority, and was unanimously renominated by the convention which selected him as a delegate accredited to the Charleston convention are invited to take seats in this convention and cast the vote of the State of Florida.

The principles involved in these resolutions and the facts on which they rest

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 27th 1860.

The steamship Europa, via Queenstown, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., has arrived here.

The royal troops continued to evacuate Palermo.

A great royal conference had assembled at Baden, comprising the German Sovereigns and Napoleon.

The Great Eastern was positively to sail on the 16th instant.

LIVERPOOL, June 16th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales of the week 50,000 bales, closing with a declining tendency of 1/8 to 3-16d. Prices are irregular. Fair Orleans 7 3/4d; Middling Orleans 6 3/8d; Fair Uplands 7d; Middling Uplands 5 7/8d. Stock in port 1,300,000 bales of which 1,137,000 are American.

Flour and Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance. Corn firm with an improved demand. Rice firm and there is a large speculative enquiry for cargoes afloat; Carolina 22s.

Rosin dull at 4s. 4d. a 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 33s. 9d. American Tar 15s. 9d.

Consols for account closed at 93 1/8 to 93 3/8.

NEW YORK, June 27th, 1860.

The steamship Parkersburg arrived here this morning. The Great Eastern has not been signalled.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26th, 1860.

Congress adjourned at noon yesterday. The Postal Defficiency Bill was passed. The Post Route Bill failed. The President signed the Civil Appropriation Bill, protesting agains the assumption of Congress in designating an army officer to disburse the public appropriations. The President also entered another protest against the Covode committee.

FITZPATRICK DECLINES.

Mr. Fitzpatrick declines the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket.

At a meeting of the Douglas delegates here last night, Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia, was nominated in his stead.

LATER FROM CARSON VALLEY.

The California Overland Pony Express has been cut off by the Indians at Carson Valley. Two Expresses are now over due. A general Indian war is anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 27th, 1860.

The Senate has amended and ratified the Nicaragua and Honduras Treaties.

Gov. Wise is out for Breckinridge and Lane.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady; some authorities quote Middling Uplands at 10 5/8 cents. Flour and Wheat firm. Corn buoyant; Mixed 68 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 42 a 43 1/2 cents. Rosin steady at $1 57 1/2. Rice firm but inactive at 4 3/4 cents.

The above was the state of the markets previous to Steamer's arrival.

From the Washington, N. C., Dispatch.

Democratic Meeting of Beaufort County.

According to previous announcement, a meeting of the Democrats of Beaufort county was held at Bath, on Saturday, the 16th inst., when, on motion of Geo. H. Brown, Jas. F. Clark, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and on motion of Matthew Shaw, Messrs. W. B. Windley and Augustus Latham were appointed Secretaries.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Clark thanked the meeting for the honor of being selected to preside over it, and then stated that numerous friends had solicited him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Legislature, but he had declined the nomination. He thanked the Democracy of Beaufort for the generous support they had given him on a former occasion, and assured them that the candidates now nominated should have his earnest support.

On motion of W. B. Rodman, Esq., it was agreed that a committee be appointed, consisting of one member from each election district of the County, to name candidates for election to the next Legislature of the State. Mr. Rodman embraced that opportunity to say to the meeting, that it would be impossible for him to accept a nomination. He had accepted the position of Elector for this Congressional District, and he intended to fully discharge the duties imposed upon him by this appointment. This would consume at least three months of his time the present year; if elected to the Legislature, three months more would be consumed in attendance upon its sessions, making six months altogether. His private business engagements would not allow him so much time, and he was therefore compelled to decline a position which many friends had urged him to accept. He thanked the Democracy of Beaufort for their support on former occasions, and stated that he should address them, whenever opportunity offered during the canvass, upon the measures and principles at issue between the parties.

The following gentlemen were then designated as the committee on nominations:—*Leachville District*, W. M. Richards; *Lower Broad Creek*, J. T. Respess; *North Creek*, Lewis Clark; *Bath*, Dr. J. F. Thompkins; *Long Acre*, W. B. Windley; *Beaver Dam*, Jacob V. Little; *Trander's Creek*, H. Hodges; *Washington*, J. R. Carmer; *Chocowinity*, Churchill Bright; *Blount's Creek*, Dr. Windley; *Durham's Creek*, Major Archabell. Two Districts not being represented by any one present, on motion, D. A. Satterthwaite, was appointed to the Committee for *Head of Pungo*, and Charles Archbell for *South Creek*.

On motion of B. F. Harding, a committee of one from each District was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, as follows:

Leachville, Irving C. Stone; *Lower Broad Creek*, J. B. Clark; *North Creek*, Gilbert Hammond; *Bath*, B. F. Styron; *Long Acre*, Asa Windley; *Beaver Dam*, A. C. Alligood; *Trander's Creek*, E. G. Hodges; *Washington*, W. B. Rodman; *Chocowinity*, B. F. Harding; *Blount's Creek*, T. Rhett; for *South Creek*, Charles Tripp; for *Durham's Creek*, Charles W. Crawford.

After an interval of about half an hour, the Committee on nominations reported the following ticket for the Legislature: For the Senate, James F. Latham; for the House of Commons, George A. Latham and Horace G. Hilton. These nominations were received with much applause, and the report of the Committee unanimously adopted.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to inform Messrs. Geo. A. Latham and Hilton of their nomination, and to request their acceptance of the same. Mr. Hilton appeared, and in a few remarks accepted the nomination thus unanimously tendered, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and assuring the meeting that he should use every effort to promote the success of the Democratic principles at the approaching election. Subsequently Mr. Latham also accepted the nomination.

On motion of B. F. Harding, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to inform Mr. James F. Latham of his nomination to the Senate, and to request his acceptance thereof, as follows: Messrs W. B. Rodman, Ira Topping and Augustus Latham.

The meeting was then addressed by Wm. B. Rodmand, Esq., at some length on the questions at present agitating the minds of the people of the State, exposing the inequalities of the ad valorem system of taxation as proposed by the Opposition party, and explaining that the true system of taxation was income, not property.

After he had concluded, a recess of half an hour was taken for dinner, a bountiful collation having been prepared by the Democracy of Bath District for the meeting.

When the meeting was again called to order, Matthew Shaw, Esq., delivered a speech of about a hour in length, discussing fully the subject of taxation, its principles and objects, affording much instruction to an attentive audience.

The Committee on resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of Beaufort County, in full view of the responsibilities of the party to which they belong,

Resolved, 1st. That we pledge our earnest exertions to the success of the candidates whom we have this day nominated;

2d. That we cordially endorse the political course of Governor John W. Ellis, and will use our best exertions for his success;

3d. That we express our earnest confidence in the integrity and ability of the Hon. James Buchanan, President of the United States, and wish him, in his approaching retirement, all the felicity merited by long and honorable public service.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman for the impartial and acceptable manner in which he had presided over its deliberations, and also to the Secretaries for their attention to the duties imposed upon them.

On motion of Matthew Shaw, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Democracy of Bath for the comfortable accommodations and ample hospitality provided for the occasion.

On motion of W. B. Rodman, the Washington Dispatch, Raleigh Standard, and Democratic Press were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, *without day*.

JAMES F. CLARK, Chm'n.

W. B. WINDLEY, AUGUSTUS LATHAM. } Secretaries.

[Special dispatch to the Petersburg Express.]

Desperate Affray between Editors—Fifteen or Twenty Shots Fired—One of the Participants Mortally, and Another Dangerously Wounded.

LYNCHBURG, June 23d.—A rencontre took place this evening between Messrs. Geo. and William Hardwicke, of the *Daily Republican*, and the four Messrs. Buttons, of the *Virginian*, on account of the publication of a severe personal article in the latter paper against the gentlemen first named. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired. Mr. Joseph Button was mortally wounded, it is thought, and Mr. Robert Button received a very dangerous shot. Report says the firing commenced on the side of the Messrs. Button. The Hardwickes are under arrest. They are unhurt. B.

Archbishop Blanc, of the New Orleans Diocese, died in that city on the 20th inst.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of City of Washington.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived with London advices via Queenstown of the 8th instant.

She passed on the 9th instant a steamer, supposed to be the steamer Canada, from Quebec, and on the 17th instant steamer Vanderbilt, hence for Liverpool.

The India and China mails were forwarded from Southampton on the 6th, on the steamer Illinois.

The Pope is reported to have expressed his belief that Napoleon and Victor Emanuel had resolved to execute the scheme proposed in the infamous pamphlet entitled the Pope and the Congress.

London, June 8.—Although yesterday was settling day, the money market was totally without fluctuation. Transactions were unimportant. Consols closed the same as on Wednesday.

The Galway Steamship Company will hold an extraordinary meeting on the 25th instant. The directors ask power to borrow half a million pounds to enable them fully to develop the undertaking.

The London Advertiser says the effect of the passage of Mr. Mackinaw's amendment to the reform bill will be the postponement of the bill indefinitely, in which contingency Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone will resign.—It is understood, in such a contingency, Lord Clarendon would return to the Foreign Office, and Cromwell Lewis to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The conservatives do not want Palmerston's administration overthrown.

The report of the stock exchange committee in the case of Rollinger, the defaulter, leaves upwards of £152,000 unaccounted for, which probably went upon "the turf."

A Paris dispatch says that France promptly refused the request from Naples for foreign intervention in Sicily.

Advices from Sicily say there was nothing positively known respecting the armistice. Some authorities say it is prolonged indefinitely.

The Malta Observer of June 2 says it was the Neapolitan General that asked for an armistice, in order to have time to bury his dead. Garibaldi at once agreed to an armistice of 24 hours, but subsequently the Neapolitan General asked for three days, which request Garibaldi not only granted, but offered to prolong it for a week.

An English steamer had arrived at Marseilles, with volunteers, rifles and money for Garibaldi.

A telegram from Naples says the King has proposed to grant a constitution based on the French constitution.

The Neapolitan minister had been summoned to Naples by telegraphic dispatch.

A YANKEE'S DAMAGES.—A railroad accident took place awhile ago in Maine, upon which occasion the attorney of the road visited the scene of disaster to satisfy the claims of the injured parties. After paying for black eyes, bloody noses, and cracked crowns all round, at the appraisal of the injured, he supposed his business over, when he was saluted by a tall Yankee, with feet like snow shoes, a bellcrowned hat, and a blue coat over his arm, with—

"Well, Squire, what are you going to allow me?"

"You?" said the attorney, "where are you hurt?"

"Oh, nowhere to speak of, Squire, but I was most terribly scared, and I think that's worth about a dollar, the way you've been payin' on 'em."

The dollar came of course.

The Singapore Free Press mentions the astounding fact that since January, 1859, 1,500 Chinese have been carried off by tigers in Johore, the end of the Malacca peninsula.—This is much worse than in Singapore. The Tigers show more than their usual cunning, and regularly feed on human flesh. They lurk close to the narrow jungle paths, and spring out from behind on the unfortunate passer by.

A young lady of Cincinnati, just returned from Europe, says that an aristocratic Englishman asked her if Cincinnati was a slave State.

☞ The Rev. A. Davis will preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. RACHAEL JAMES, at Mount Williams' Church, on Sunday, the 8th day of July next.

June 18th, 1860.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860—41-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Piles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, Glandular Enlargement, Hip Disease, &c., are effectually cured by its use.

THE TRIUMPHS

it has obtained over diseases of this class are such as are not furnished from any other source.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

June 28th 1860. 44-1w

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.

April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow-1y

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

July 1,.....Wilmington, Front st. and 5th st.
" 7 and 8,.....Whiteville.
" 14 and 15.....Onslow.
" 21 and 22,.....Smithville.
" 28 and 29,.....Sampson.
August 4 and 5,.....Duplin.
" 11 and 12,.....Bladen.
" 18 and 19,.....Elizabeth.

C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

This Hair Coloring is one of the singular inventions of modern times, and, in its way deserves a prominent niche in the great storehouse of modern improvements. Every triumph of Art over Nature is curious, and often highly suggestive. When the vessels of the scalp becomes old, and but poorly perform their functions—worn out as it were by the fevers of the brain, generated often by active mental strifes and excitements, nature marks the decay with a growth of gray or white hair. Here Helmstreet's Hair Restorative comes in, and *a few applications restore the* vessels of the scalp to their original health.—*Troy Budget.*

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

June 21st, 1860 246-1m—44-1m

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

900 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Jno. H. Mengert, Mr. H. VONGLAHN, and Miss ANNA M. MINDEL, both of this town.

Charleston papers please copy.

At the residence of Mr. J. M. Wooten, Catharine Lake, Onslow county, on the 26th inst., by David E. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. CLAUD BARRY, of Onslow, to Miss CELESTIA R. CROSSLAND, of Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville papers please copy.

DIED.

In this town, on the 24th inst., of Pneumonia, WILLIAM BLANEY, aged 42 years and 3 months.

In this town, on Saturday, 23d inst., WILLIAM BRUCE, son of George and Eliza Jane Alderman, aged 2 years, 1 month and 18 days.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27th, 1860.

A CALLED MEETING of the *NEW HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY* will be held at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday, July 3d, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M., to transact business relative to the purchase of lands for show grounds.

W. A. BERRY, Pres't.

June 28th, 1860—252-4t—44-1t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1860.

Adriau H. VanBokkelen, vs. Conley & Kirk. } Original Attachment: Conditional judgment rendered.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

June 28th, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 44-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1860.

Andrew J. Johnson, vs. Thomas J. Johnson, } Original Attachment: Conditional Judgment Rendered.

IT APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas J. Johnson, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

June 28th, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44-6t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER expecting to leave the land of his nativity in a short time for the sunny South, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and to those that I am in arrears to present their claims to me for liquidation—for no law nor Gentile do I want to leave unpaid. I may be found at Magnolia, Duplin county, at any time between this and 1st August, 1860.

JOS. H. PITMAN.

Magnolia, June 28, 1860. 44-2t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a tract of Land situated on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, in New Hanover county, about thirty miles from Wilmington, a small portion of which is cleared; the balance is good Turpentine and Timber lands. The tract contains 312 acres, and has now on it sufficient to fill 35 barrels at one dipping. For terms, &c., call on the subscriber as above. A. J. BLOODWORTH.

June 28th, 1860. 44-2t*

SELLING OUT AT COST FOR CASH!

WE HAVE THIS DAY commenced selling out our *GOODS AT COST*, to which we invite the particular attention of our friends and customers.

WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.

Kenansville, N. C., June 28th, 1860. 44-4t

FALL STOCK OF TURPNIP SEED FOR 1860.

COMPRISING the following selections adapted to the soil in this vicinity:

Purple Top Ruta Baga.
Lang's Ruta Baga.
Skirving's Improved Ruta Baga.
Early White Flat Dutch.
Early " Flat Top.
Early Red Top.
Yellow Aberdeen. For sale by

L. B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist.

☞ Orders accompanied by the *cash*, promptly filled.

June 27. ☞ Herald copy.

JUST OPENED, a new lot of Patent Wire Mosquito Frames, by C. POLVOGT.

June 27.

HAIR, MOSS, SHOOKS, COTTON and STRAW MATTRESSES, on hand and made to order at short notice, by C. POLVOGT.

June 27.

THE LARGEST Stock of Paper Hangings and Decorating Papers in the State, will be sold at a very low price, by C. POLVOGT.

June 27.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 26th of July, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition in the College Course.....$70 00
Board and Tuition in the Preparatory Course..... 60 00

This Institution has been in successful operation several years. The facilities here for obtaining a thorough and accomplished education are not surpassed by any similar institution in the State. For a Catalogue, apply at the Book store of Mr. George H. Kelley, or address the undersigned.

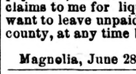
S. M. FROST.

June 4, 1860. 231-1m—41-2m*

ARCH'D SMALL. JOHN SMALL.

Dr. A. & J. SMALL,

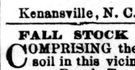
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,



Office on Princess Street, first floor of the Journal buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

June 22, 1860.—247&44-tf.

TURPENTINE BARRELS.



1,000 TURPENTINE BARRELS of prime quality—recently emptied. For sale by

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

June 20, 1860. 245-6t&43-4t*

PORK—LARD—HAMS—of prime quality, now landing from schr. Sea Bird. For sale by

BIZZELL & CO.

June 25.

WILL RECEIVE THIS WEEK,

AT THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,

34 Market street,

Two shipments—two shipments of Trunks, Trunks, Trunks.

Sales daily increasing, and it could not be otherwise when purchasers consult style, durability and economy.

Will open three entirely new styles Ladies' Trunks.

The most convenient arrangement for keeping the different articles of dress separate—no confusion, "a place for everything." All the most approved styles of Ladies Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Reticules, &c., &c.

MYERS & MOORE. MYERS & MOORE. MYERS & MOORE.

34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34,

June 25. Market street.

ORDERS—ORDERS.

SOLICITED for WINTER CLOTHING, of the celebrated manufacture of F. & H. Fries, Salem. The best goods in America. Planters would do well to send in their orders early. HEDRICK & RYAN.

June 25th, 1860.

WHITE GOODS.

JACONET, Swiss, Embroidered, Nainsook and Mull Muslins. Very cheap. HEDRICK & RYAN.

June 25.

IRISH LINENS,

AT 25, 30, 37 1/2, 50 and 60 cents. Best goods imported. HEDRICK & RYAN.

June 25.

ARTHER'S SELF SEALING AIR TIGHT FRUIT CANS.

THEY ARE BETTER than all others, and will be sold cheaper than all others, by L. C. TURNER.

June 19th

WHISKEY.

50 BBLS. Baltimore Whiskey, per Schr. J. L. McClennan. Now landing and for sale in lots to suit, and at low prices, at J. WILSON'S GROCERY,

June 26. No. 3 Market st., near the wharf.

PINK EYE, MANGE, COLDS

AND SLOBBERING COUGHS, Farcy, Rough Coat, Distemper, Swelled Legs, Loss of Appetite, Worms, general debility, and impurities of the blood, want of condition are some of the diseases which attack horses and cattle.

THE MANHATTAN CONDITION POWDERS cure all these complaints, and put the digestive and circulatory system in proper order, thereby striking at the root of all such diseases.

THE MANHATTAN LINIMENT

cure Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Ulcers, &c. Found at WILSON'S,

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment,

June 23. No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

LITTLE BOYS, 4 to 7 years old—Clothing to fit you at

June 22—d&w. BALDWIN'S.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 25
BRICKS, ℔ M	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 80
New	1 90	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	12 1/2	@	14 1/2
St. Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9	@	10 3/4
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	00	@	11 1/4
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12 1/2	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7 1/2	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19 1/2	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3 1/4
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	60	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	72 1/2	@	74
Oats	47	@	48
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.			4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green			5 1/2 @ 6
Dry			7 1/2 @ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 30	@	1 35
N. River	1 15	@	1 17
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.			4 1/2 @ 00
American, ref.			3 1/2 @ 00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede			5 1/2 @ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff			
rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	27
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple,	75	@	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order,	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	3 00	@	4 00
do. No. 1,	1 50	@	2 25
do. No. 2,	1 20	@	1 25
do. No. 3,	1 12 1/2	@	1 15
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	37 1/2	@	39 1/2
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			3 1/2 @ 4
Wrought	10	@	12 1/2
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 40	@	1 60
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.	1 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams			13 @ 13 1/2
Middlings			12 @ 12 1/2
Shoulders			00 @ 11
Hog round			11 @ 12
Western Bacon,			
Middlings			11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shoulders			9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
N. C. Lard			12 @ 12 1/2
West'n do			11 @ 12
Butter			23 @ 27
Cheese			12 @ 12 1/2
POWER, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do	20 00	@	21 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	25	@	45
do. dead	45	@	50
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead	9 lb. 12 1/2	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Muttons	1 50	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, carlo	0 00	@	92
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10 3/4	@	12
C. Yellow	9 1/2	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11 1/2
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4 1/2	@	7 1/2
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	3 00	@	3 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g,	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 55
Flour do.	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7 3/4
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 00
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00 @ 0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turp

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

From the Daily Journal of the 25th inst.

The Democratic National Convention.

As our readers have been kept apprized of the main facts occurring last week at Baltimore, and as we ourself left that city at four on Sunday morning, and have not slept since, we have concluded to defer any lengthened account for the present, as also to suspend any remarks explanatory of the action taken by a majority of all the Southern States, and sympathised with or endorsed by the Democracy of nearly all the certain Democratic States of the North.

Previous to the withdrawal of Virginia, North Carolina and other States from the body meeting in the Front Street Theatre, a state of things had been reached under which, in their opinion, duty to their States and their constituencies compelled the adoption of the course to which they finally resorted. Before the organization of the Convention at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, this state of things had progressed so far that Hon. Caleb Cushing, President of the Convention, felt constrained to resign the Presidency of the body meeting in the Theatre, which had ceased to be national, and equally constrained to take his seat as the President of the body which met at Institute Hall, stating that in doing so, he only *resumed* his seat as President of the Democratic National Convention. The proceedings of the Convention meeting at Institute Hall were harmonious in the highest degree. At 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Mr. Cushing took the chair, and before 10 o'clock on the same evening a platform had been adopted and candidates nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The platform adopted is that known as the "majority platform," being that reported by the majority of the committee on resolutions at Charleston, and unanimously voted for by the delegates there from this State. The candidates nominated are—

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE.
of Oregon.

Platform and nominees are alike national, high-toned and conservative. There are no two faces to them. The gallant son of Kentucky, and the noble pioneer, statesman and warrior of the West, will receive an enthusiastic support from the people of North Carolina, who will not forget that the "Marion" of the Mexican war was born in the Old North State, and is proud of his honest old mother.

Breckenridge and Lane form a ticket for the support of which all truly national men can safely rally for the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the Constitution.

This is no factious movement—no breaking up of the Democratic party. It is a conservative movement for preserving the purity of that party, and placing it upon that high ground which will entitle it to the continued confidence and support of the whole country. It is to be remarked that but one delegate out of the whole N. Carolina delegation voted in the Convention that nominated Mr. Douglas, while eight-and-a-half electoral votes out of ten were cast in the Convention that nominated Mr. Breckenridge, leaving no doubt of the decision of the State in reference to the Conventions or the candidates. We have not yet heard—indeed we could not yet have heard, of the acceptance of Messrs. Breckenridge and Lane.

"Have We the Privilege of Breathing?"

The above is the caption of an article in yesterday's *Herald*, in reply to our notice of the previous day, stating that that paper had placed "at its mast-head two candidates for the town of Wilmington for seats in the next House of Commons." The *Herald* complains about the "tone and arrogance" of our remarks. Well, we have read that article over two or three times to find out wherein our language would warrant the construction which the *Herald* places upon it, but we have been totally unable to do so. We certainly did not intimate that they—the Opposition—had no right to have candidates in the field "without the leave of the Democracy." On the contrary, we distinctly stated that "it is what we have all along desired." We do not see the use of making so much ado about small matters. If our writings do not suit the taste of the *Herald*, we cannot help it. It is only because we do not both see alike.—We did not, for a moment, suppose that any person could take offence at what we said. But some people have queer notions. It is true, we headed our paragraph "Know-Nothing Candidates for the Legislature." We thought we had a right to do so, being somewhat of a free citizen, and knowing that just about this time only four years ago that name was very popular with the *Herald's* party, not only here, but throughout the Union. True, that party has changed its name several times since the above date; but yet it is composed of the same materials now as then, and if they have changed their principles, it is yet to be found out. We certainly have seen no evidence of it. It is the same "old coon," only with a few more rings around its tail. They are certainly free to act as they see proper.

We repeat, we are pleased to have opposition; and we would just as soon have Messrs. Meares and Poisson as any gentlemen we know of. They are gentlemen of respectability and high standing, and no doubt will be well supported by their party. We, at the same time shall take it upon our humble selves to do and say whatever we may think for the interest and welfare of the Democratic party, of which we are members, and of which the *Journal* is the organ in this place, not forgetting, however, the respect due the personal feelings of our opponents.—*Daily Journal, 21st inst.*

KNOW NOTHING MOTTOES IN 1856.

"Place none but Americans on Guard to-night"—"None but Americans must Rule America."

KNOW NOTHING, OR OPPOSITION, APPEALS IN 1860.

Come up natives and *Naturalized Foreigners* and join our "Union Club." Put your names down with our names—we all love the Union. Let us forget how we abused you four years ago. Let us be friends—and beat that corrupt Democratic party, who have always welcomed you to the land of the free. Come up and sign our book. *Ad Valorem* is the thing for you, you will have no more taxes to pay when we get into power. *Ad Valorem* will fix the matter. George E. Badger says *ad valorem* is right, and of course it is right. And amen to it, so say we all.

Take the case gentlemen of foreign birth and render your verdict according to your best judgments.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.—We are informed by a gentleman from the country, that a severe hail storm passed over the southern portion of Wayne county on last Tuesday. He mentions one farmer who loses his whole crop of wheat—about one hundred acres—and that his corn crop was injured at least one-half.—The hail was very heavy, covering the earth entirely over in many places; it was also accompanied by heavy rain and wind, sweeping off the fences around the farm and blowing down two or three houses.—How far the storm extended, we have not heard. It reached a portion of Duplin County.

The weather here has been quite cool for a day or two, and early this morning an overcoat was by no means disagreeable to one's comfort.

☞ Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, has been nominated on the ticket with Mr. Douglas.

From the Daily Journal of the 23d inst.

Speech of Mr. Haywood.

Amid the excitement of music and bonfires, the crowd began at an early hour last evening to assemble at the Town Hall. Mr. Haywood commenced speaking about 8½ o'clock, and for nearly two hours held his large and intelligent audience wrapt in attention to one of the most logical, able and masterly arguments upon the subject of *Ad Valorem* taxation, which we have ever heard from any man. His speech was characterized throughout by fairness, fullness of research and profundity of thought, and by its total freedom from egotism, clap-trap, and humbuggery. We regret that our limited space will prevent our attempting anything more than a cursory sketch, instead of a report.

He deprecated the introduction at this time—when the constitutional rights of the South are jeopardized, and her institution assailed, of an issue in North Carolina, the inevitable tendency of the discussion of which is to excite sectional jealousy, to array one class of our fellow citizens against another, and to incite the zeal and strengthen the hands of the Black Republican party.—He deprecated the proposed change in the constitution as being in violation of plighted faith, and subversive of the compromise made by the Constitution of 1835 between the East and West, the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the State. He was opposed to the mode of an open Convention called upon the federal basis, as was proposed, to bring about this change. In that Convention the West would have the power, and be referred to the "Western Address," issued by the Opposition leaders of that section in 1851, to prove that their object in calling such a Convention would be to abolish the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; whereby the East, paying even now much the largest proportion of taxes, would be completely in the power of the West, bound hand and foot. He did not believe that the people of the West were less magnanimous than the people of any other section, nor did he believe that the masses in the West had demanded this change. The change, if effected, will have been brought about by the Opposition leaders, with a view to their obtaining political trust and power.—If the Opposition were sincere in wishing *only* the change they propose, why incur all these risks? Why by an open Convention reduce society into chaos and resolve government into its original elements? Why incur so heavy expense? Why give rise to strife and sectional discord, when this change could be better effected by the mode pointed out in the Constitution by legislative enactment? A mode which wisely shielded the people from the dangers of hasty action involving changes in the Organic Law. He then proved that the Opposition platform, if it meant anything, meant to tax *all* species of property, discriminating only as between the native products and industrial pursuits of our State as against those of other States. He conclusively demonstrated that to make *value*, in money, the only standard and basis of taxation must, in its operation, be oppressive and unjust, and that no system of taxation could work equally and profitably, according to all experience and the dictates of political science, unless due regard was paid, not only to the monied value of the article taxed, but also to the cost of its protection, its productiveness, the ability of the owner to pay the tax out of his profits, whether it be a luxury or necessity, and whether its ownership should be fostered or discouraged by the State.

He then investigated the practical operation of this scheme, and taking Mr. Pool's estimate of the value of the property of the State to be $700,000,000, he demonstrated by an array of figures which cannot lie, that if the ad valorem system be introduced for raising revenue for County purposes, (which it is admitted by the Opposition should be the case,) that then the present State and County tax on slaves and land would be greatly reduced, and that to make up the deficiency in revenue after having taxed ad valorem all property now taxed, a tax must be laid upon articles which are now not enumerated in the Revenue bill, such as crops, provisions, farming implements, mechanic's tools, horses, cattle, household and kitchen furniture, which are often the poor man's all. Thus exploding the argument sought to be used that ad valorem is to benefit the poor man, and the non-slaveholder. If, then, he were asked why were slave-holders here opposed to the system, he would reply, because, in permitting the clause which now protects the species of property from excessive taxation, to be stricken out, they would be yielding up a great principle. That clause was insisted upon and fought for by such men as Meares, Gaston, Branch and a number of the wisest and best men in the State in 1835. It was an essential demand of them and the entire East, without a pledged compliance with which on the part of the West, the Convention of 1835 could never have been called. We may be assured they have good reason for its insertion. In every slaveholding State, except perhaps two, slave property is expressly protected in their State Constitution. It is a peculiar species of property. From its value it is almost certain that the majority in the State will be non-slaveholders. Slaves are not simply property—their personality cannot be ignored. They are in part to be regarded as population. They compose in part the *labor* of the State, and the labor of the State should be taxed with the utmost caution. The black poll tax is now four times as high as the tax on white polls, &c.

We were particularly struck with the force of that part of Mr. Haywood's argument, wherein he demonstrated that the landed qualification of the voter for Senator was no part of the compromise of 1835, and that the "Free Suffrage" amendment in no way interfered therewith. In this imperfect sketch we do not pretend to give a full report of this admirable speech. It was an effort which reflected the greatest credit upon the speaker, and will redound to the good of his party.

From the Daily Journal of the 21st inst.

The Opposition

Held a meeting at the Court House last night, for the purpose, as we understood, of forming a club of their party, to be called the "Union Club."

O. G. Parsley, Esq., was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in a short introductory, urging upon the people, "natives and NATURALIZED FOREIGNERS," to come up and sign their names to the By-Laws. [We suppose he meant those foreigners who had been in the country twenty-one years.]

Mr. Parsley having concluded, O. P. Meares, Esq., responded to the call of his party in a short speech, announcing himself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. Of course, Democracy was used up—annihilated; but the using up of the Democratic party was nothing to compare with the fate of our humble self. Mr. M. read to the audience the following caption of an article in the *Journal* of the 19th inst.,—"Know-Nothing Candidates for the Legislature in the Field," and asked why allude to that party? Was it for the purpose of warning those of the *foreign* voters who were daily joining their ranks of the wrong they were doing the Democratic party, and reminding them of things past and forgotten? &c.; complained of our using the words "boldness in their opposing the Democrats," &c. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not pretend to quote the speaker's own words. We only report the substance or inference of his remarks. He stated that he had heard that the principal editor of the *Journal* was out of town, and he did not know whether *he* would endorse the article or not; that he would take a copy of the paper around the county with him and read it to the people—would take the whole edition, if we preferred that he should do so.

Now, in regard to the editor's endorsement of our course, it makes no earthly difference to us. We are at all times responsible for what we write, and always try to avoid being personal. We certainly did not intend to say anything calculated to give offence, and we are unable to conceive how or where our remarks could wound the feelings of any person.

So far as taking the paper around the county and reading it to the people is concerned, we have no sort of objection. And, if it is desirable to have an edition of our papers to take along, we will agree to reprint the article and furnish the whole edition free of expense to the candidates for distribution amongst the Democracy and others of the county. But we must first have a guarantee, that they will be faithfully distributed; and at the same time, we would state, that it will require considerable of a wagon to carry around the whole edition of the Daily and Weekly Journal.

We have taken more notice of this matter probably, than we should have done. But in justice to ourself and to the Democratic party, we do not see how we could well avoid saying what we have, and now in conclusion, we would remark, since the matter has been brought forward by the Opposition, that there appears to be a marked difference of feeling manifested for the poor foreigner from that exhibited some four or five years ago, when that party had emblazoned on their banners, "*None but Americans shall rule America!!*" "*Place none but Americans on Guard to-night!!*" But now, in 1860, the foreigners are exceedingly clever fellows, and are cordially taken by the hand and invited to join their ranks We, who were desperately opposed to you only a few years ago, are now your friends. Come up "Natives and NATURALIZED FOREIGNERS" and sign our book of By-Laws, and let us pull together, to put down that proud Democratic party to which you have been so firmly attached, for one time at least. We are your friends. So say the Oppositionists in 1860.

We presume our foreign citizens have just about as much sense as other people, and can see the drift of things as plain as we can, and we have not the least doubt but they will act as their good judgments may direct them.

We had almost forgotten to state that Mr. Waddell was also called out after Mr. Meares had finished, and made a few remarks. What Mr. M. had left undone relative to using up the Democratic party, Mr. W. finished. He actually had it killed in Charleston, and the funeral services held in Baltimore. Well, how this will turn out we cannot say just now. We never like to speak without authority.

Gov. Ellis' Card.

We copy to-day from the Western Sentinel the card of Gov. Ellis to the Editor of that paper, refuting the false charges that he had, in his opening speech at Gatesville, compared the people of the West to the "horse leech." The *Observer* and other Opposition papers have for some time been harping upon this matter with a view of trying to injure the Governor with his Western friends. Now that the matter has been set straight by Gov. Ellis, over his own signature, we presume it will be allowed to sleep. We shall see. We agree with the *Banner* that "The absurdity of the thing was in itself sufficient to convince men of ordinary intelligence that it was false. To insist that it was true was to deny Gov. Ellis the possession of common sense. With a wary antagonist—one skilled in clap-trap and demagoguery, and used to taking every advantage resorted to in our courts by the special pleader; with an audience largely opposed to him politically, and closely watching with a desire to pervert and distort every word he uttered; with three or four reporters for the press present, to send forth what he said to all the State, and with a full knowledge that every press in the State was anxiously watching for the report of the *first discussion*, and that all the people of the State were no less anxiously watching for it,—with all this, was it reasonable to insist that Gov. Ellis would use terms or apply epithets to the people of one half of the State—his own people, too,—calculated to injure his own prospects and to advance the election of his opponent? What rational mind can harbor the idea for a moment? We have no hesitation in saying that not one in a hundred of those who have urged this slander believe it. It is urged for effect to injure Gov. Ellis, but it is urged in vain.

"As we have said Gov. Ellis has repeatedly denied the construction put upon his words; but still it is insisted upon, and now he has taken the trouble to explain the matter in writing that the people may judge for themselves."

☞ The meeting of the young Democrats at the Court House last night was well attended, and the speaking very good and well timed. It being more of a business meeting than for public speaking of course there was not much of the latter gone into, but what was said by Mr. Wright was to the point. Mr. Holmes' remarks were so timely and well expressed that we thought it was the best speech we ever heard him deliver.

The proceedings will be found in this day's paper.

FOURTH OF JULY IN CLINTON.—We are requested to state that Mr. W. W. Sillers will deliver an address in Clinton on the 4th of July, and that Dr. Thos. Bunting will read the National, and R. E. Holmes, Esq., the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The Horse-Leech Story—Card from Gov. Ellis.

To the Editor of the Salisbury Banner:

In the last issue of the Raleigh Register, is to be found a card from Mr. C. H. Foster, one of the Reporters of the discussion between Mr. Pool and myself, at Gatesville, from which I make the following extract:

"I noticed a paragraph from the Charlotte Democrat, a paper I do not exchange with, pronouncing my statement, that Gov. Ellis said at Gatesville, that the East paid her full measure of taxation to the State Treasury, pressed down and running over, and that the West, like the horse-leech, still cried more! more! an inaccurate account. I have heard furthermore, that Gov. Ellis has himself publicly denied, on several occasions, that he ever made such a remark.

"Regarding, as I do, the vindication of a man's personal honor and truthfulness, as a consideration higher than any demands of partizan expediency, and knowing most positively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark imputed to him in my report, I deem it my duty to re affirm my statement in that regard," &c. * * "I regret that am now compelled to take issue with the Governor upon a matter of veracity."

Now if that gentleman had been correctly informed as to my explanation of the matter referred to, which was made at Smithfield, near two months since, I cannot conceive that he could have written the card which appears in the Register. In that explanation, no question was made of his "*truthfulness*," and no reflection cast upon his "personal honor;" nor did I deny using certain figures of speech found in the reports. What I did say was, that the reporters had erroneously represented me as *applying* these figures of speech to the "West," when an entirely different application of them was designed and made by me. That instead of applying them to the people of the West, a majority of whom I believed then and believe now to be opposed to this new scheme of taxation, they were applied to the politicians of the opposition party, who had proposed and were advocating a system of taxation, the necessary results of which would be to increase the inequalities of taxation now existing between the two sections of the State, and to revive sectional jealousies and controversies.

I made no question then, nor do I now, of the "truthfulness" of any one. I have no doubt but that the reporters presented my meaning to the public, upon this point, as they understood it. At the same time it is not claiming too much for myself, that having prepared my argument upon an important question with some care, I should have some knowledge and recollection of what I did mean on the occasion referred to, and of what I said.

It would be strange indeed, had I applied offensive epithets to a large portion of the voters of the State, the support of a majority of whom I expected to obtain—and that too, in the presence of two reporters of the Opposition party.

A reference to my notes used at that time enables me to give the precise words employed, with their proper connection.

I laid down the proposition that the plan of taxation proposed by the Opposition, would have the effect to increase the burthen of taxes upon the Eastern part of the State, as compared with the West; and as a necessary consequence, the West would lose a portion of her representatives in the Senate, as taxation there was the basis of representation; a result not to be desired by either section, and one that would work detriment to the general welfare of the State, by exciting sectional controversies and retarding all useful improvements.

In the argument used to prove this proposition, that part of our Constitution proposed to be changed was referred to as a compromise between the two sections, when the following language was used:

"Such, Fellow-citizens, was the origin of this comprise.—Let us look for a moment at its practical working. Like the covenant made between Abraham and Abimelech, it brought instantaneous peace to a distracted people, and from that day forth we went forward as one united people in the march of prosperity and greatness. Now, gentlemen, you will mark carefully one feature of this comprise. it was not intended merely for a day. The taxes of North Carolina were then only some $65,000, and it would have been a matter of no great consequence had slave property paid the whole of them. It was made for the future—for this our time, when railroads are to be constructed through the mountains, and when public debt must be contracted for that purpose, and public taxes increased to pay the interest on that debt—a period and a condition of affairs, then clearly foreseen. Nor was it, on the other hand, intended to prevent the construction of such works. The people of the East of that day, knew them to be useful, and knew that they ought and would be built, and that increased taxes on that account, would and must follow, of which they were willing, cheerfully, to pay their just part. They only desired to be protected against the payment of *more* than their just proportion. And now, gentlemen, does not the East pay her just proportion of the public burthens? Let us see how the account stands. The 1st Congressional District pays into the public Treasury, annually, $92,648—while the 8th District, where these expenditures are mainly to be made, pays $43,240.

The small county of Gates for instance, where there is no expenditure of consequence for public works, pays at this time $5,491, while the county of Burke, larger and more populous, where some $500,000 are to be expended on public works, pays $4,472. Now I submit to you, aye, to all candid men East and West, whether this is not the full measure of your proportion of the public taxes? Yet, there is an inexorable demand for more. Though you pay your just measure,—full, heaped up and running over, yet the cry is, like the horse leech give! give!—like the grave more! more!"

The argument then goes on to show that this cry for more, is to be found in this proposition to change the Constitution and the adoption of the ad valorem system, which would necessarily result in increasing the disproportion of taxes paid by the two sections, and thereby disturb the balance of representation in the Senate. That the East have more property than the West—a consequence of her superior market facilities and being an older settled country—and must necessarily under the ad valorem system pay more taxes. In which argument the following language was used:

"But why this proposed change? Do the people ask it? No! Why, sir, out of 50 Senators, only 10 voted for the proposition at the last Legislature. Who asks it then, and for what purpose? Mr Badger asks it, Mr. Pool asks it, the Opposition Convention ask it, as they say that a system of equal taxation may be adopted, but as I say, and expect to prove, that an Opposition Senator and Governor, and Opposition Judges may be made."

The foregoing extracts are the precise words used by me in the discussion referred to. They were written down among my notes just as they are given here, and I was particular to follow my notes very closely, as that was the first discussion in the canvass. They were written out at length because of the figures appearing in them, about which I wished to be accurate, and because of the figure of speech quoted, which was not clearly remembered by me, and which I desired to present correctly.

In these extracts, although an inequality of taxes paid by the two sections is shown, and it is represented there was a cry for more, yet, nowhere is the *West* represented as making that cry. It is represented as coming from the politicians of the Opposition party, who were the authors and advocates of a system of taxation, in which this cry was to be found. It was this system that to produce "*more*" and herein was the "*demand*" for more.

Indeed, my entire speech proceeded upon the ground that this new scheme of taxation was the mere device of politicians, to subserve party purposes, and that the proposition for a change did not proceed from the people at all, whether East or West.

In the same speech, I distinctly said that I did not propose to make any change in the present proportion of taxes, as paid by the East and West—that necessary public works were being constructed in the West, and these taxes were paid to aid in their construction. Yet I was at the same time opposed to *increasing* this disproportion, because it would be unjust within itself, and such an increase would excite sectional conflicts and jealousies, that might result in retarding useful works now prosperously progressing to completion.

I have been thus minute, in order that justice might be done others, while claiming it for myself. While in the extracts given and the train of argument referred to, it will clearly appear that language used by me, and which language I have not at any time denied, was erroneously applied by the reporters to the "West," it will at the same time appear how a mistake of the kind might be made without any suspicion of an intention to misrepresent.

The rule laid down by Mr. Foster, that a difference, as to the statement in a report, presents an "*issue of veracity*" between the persons entertaining such differences, is indeed a loose one, and one that would operate quite as hardly upon reporters themselves as upon other persons—and we need not travel far to show this.

Mr. Foster's report of my Gatesville speech contains the following language:

"The main purpose of his visit was to explain the principles and policy of the Democratic party. His opponent, Mr. Pool, between whom and himself no difference upon national politics existed, yet stood widely asunder from him on a great question of State policy."

The report of Mr. Garner (Dp.) contains the following:—"He said there was no point of personal difference between him and his competitor, but a wide difference on State and Federal affairs." Now neither Mr. Foster or Mr. Garner is in error. Their reports in this particular are at points.—Both cannot be accurate. Now if Mr. Garner insists on the accuracy of his own report and denies that of Mr. Foster, then according to Mr. Foster's own rule, an issue of veracity would be raised between them.

Now if Mr. Garner were to call on me to give evidence upon this issue, I would be compelled to say that his report upon this point was correct and Mr. Foster's was erroneous, and I have no doubt every one else who heard us would concur in this evidence.

This little instance, occurring in the same debate, shows very clearly that reporters themselves are not infallible, and that they too, need a little of that charity which should be extended to other men. Every one knows the circumstances under which reports are made in this State. None of them are full and many of the most accurate contain errors. The discussions between Mr. Pool and myself occupy about four hours, and if published in full would fill some ten columns of the largest newspaper in the State. Now I have not yet seen a report that filled more than about three columns, so that more than two-thirds of our speeches are not reported at all.

The comments of the Opposition papers upon the reports of my speech, I leave to pass for what they are worth. I know they have been circulated extensively in the West for the purpose of prejudicing me with a people in whose cause I have been laboring for the past sixteen years, having raised my voice in their behalf during my first session in the Legislature in 1844—and having at no period from that time to this, remitted my exertions to promote their interests.—And this was done too, while some of those who are now hold up Western dereliction to Western interests were speaking and voting directly against those interests. But two years ago, some of the most prominent papers of the Opposition, were dealing heavy blows upon the cause of Western interests, while I, upon every stump from the ocean to the mountains, was battling in behalf of those interests.

Everywhere my best ability was employed to convince our people of the importance of completing our Western railroads as speedily as practicable, and that it was practicable and consistent with the best interests of the State to complete them as speedily as the work could be accomplished. I was often compelled in this labor, to meet excited prejudices existing in the minds of some of our best citizens; at the risk too, of incurring their displeasure; yet I met them boldly, openly and without equivocation or reserve.

But of all the obstacles that presented themselves, none were so obstinate as certain leading Opposition papers, that week after week teemed with exaggerated statements and figures of the cost of these works, calculated to frighten the people from their support. And if the people of the West have any one to blame now for not obtaining such work for their public works at the last session of the Legislature as they desired, I know of none upon whom that blame could with more propriety be visited than upon these same papers.

These things the people of the West well remember. They know who their true and consistent friends are, and I am perfectly willing to abide their decision without a fear of the result. And I feel very sure too, that they will arrive at the conclusion, that any action by public men calculated to excite sectional jealousies, will not tend to advance their interests.

I know of no cause more directly calculated to retard, if not materially to obstruct, the progress of public works in the West, than a sectional controversy between the East and the West upon the subject of amending the Constitution as proposed by the Opposition.

In no instance of my life have I felt that I occupied a position of truer devotion to these works than the position I now occupy upon the question of amending our State Constitution and adopting the system of ad valorem taxation.—These works are needed at once. Our Western connexions should be made without delay, in order to give life to the capital already invested, and that the resources of the country itself may be developed. This is being done and can be accomplished at an early day, under the present order of things. Let this order remain. Let us not fly from certainty to uncertainty. The interests now involved in Western improvements are too great and too varied to be subjected to dangerous experiments. We are progressing surely and certainly with these works, and they will continue to progress surely and certainly to completion, unless their friends are tempted to engage in political experiments upon our social system, the results of which, to say the least, rest in doubt and uncertainty.

I must apologize for having occupied so much of your space. What I have said I deem necessary, under the circumstances. I hope to visit all of the Western counties soon. Indeed, I shall make it a point to do so. I desire to meet the people to whose interests I have been represented as being recreant, in order that they may have an opportunity of determining, with all the lights before them, who their true friends are.

Respectfully, &c.,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1860.

BALTIMORE—THE HALL, ETC.—However Baltimore may, in times past, or upon other occasions have deserved the stigma of rowdyism, we can bear witness to the order of the city and the efficiency of its police during the past exciting week. If any collisions occurred, they were between persons drawn together directly or indirectly by the Convention, and the police were promptly on hand to prevent any disturbance. Of course it is known that the Legislature of Maryland wholly remodelled the police system of Baltimore, which, under the management of Mayor Swann, had become a terror, not to evil-doers, but to peaceful citizens. We believe the police are now under a Marshal, appointed by the Governor. They are a very respectable looking body of men.

Baltimore is a large and growing city, but it has no hall equal to the Institute Hall occupied by the Convention in Charleston. The Front Street Theatre was large enough, but dark and unfitted for the purposes of a Convention. The Hall of the Maryland Institute is not intended for speaking in. It is a room for the exhibition of "goods, wares, and merchandise," and, although the largest Hall in the United States, has hardly any other recommendation for the holding of a Convention within its walls.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION!

BALTIMORE, June 21st, 1860.

The Convention did nothing on yesterday.

Immediately after the meeting this morning, a part of the staging of the Hall broke down, causing a recess of one hour.

A majority of the Committee on Credentials report mainly against the Southern Rights delegates from the seceding States. A minority report will be offered.

The struggle to-day in the Convention will decide the issue of harmony or disruption. A stormy time is looked for.

BALTIMORE, June 22d, 1860.

At the morning session yesterday, two reports were submitted by the committee on credentials. The majority report admits all Douglas delegates except those from Mississippi, where the seceders at Charleston have been re-appointed. The minority report favors the admission of all the secession delegates. There was great tumult.

It was understood late last night that the New York delegation were in favor of the majority report The conservative Democrats have no hope of an amicable adjustment, but prophesy a permanent dissolution of party ties.

At the Evening Session the New York delegation were not ready to vote, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

BALTIMORE, June 22d, 1860—9¾ o'clock P. M.

The convention has divided. The movement was commenced at eight o'clock by the withdrawal of Virginia; North Carolina and the other Southern States followed, to be joined by California and Oregon, &c. A National Convention, composed of a majority of delegates from a majority of States will be formed, and Dickinson will be nominated to-morrow, (23d inst.)

The immediate cause of the division was owing to the admission of bogus Douglas delegates from the seceding States.

BALTIMORE, June 23d, 1860—A. M.

A majority of Delegates from every Southern State withdrew last night, because of the admission of the *bogus* delegates from the seceding States. Many Northern delegates are prepared to withdraw this morning.—Douglas will probably withdraw this morning. The withdrawing and remaining delegates may make a concurrent nomination to-day.

BALTIMORE, June 23d, 1860.—12 o'clock M.

Mr. Cushing has left the Chair, and will go out with a majority of the Massachusetts delegation.

The withdrawers are now in the majority, or soon will be. North Carolina delegates are all out but three.

We will have a Conititutional Candidate and Platform.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 4 o'clock, p. m.

Douglas has been nominated by the remaining delegates.

No compromise on the platform.

Mr. Cushing will preside over the Convention formed of the withdrawing States.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 10 p. m.

Breckinridge, present Vice President, has been nominated for President and Gen. Lane, of Oregon for Vice President, by the seceding Convention, unanimously.

The majority platform was adopted. Great enthusiasm prevails here on account of the above nominations.

The Douglas Convention is still in session.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21st, 1860.

On yesterday the Senate asked for a Committee of Conference on the postal deficiency bill. The vote on the tariff bill was reconsidered, but no action taken.

In the House the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing a loan of twenty-one millions of dollars. The civil bill was passed.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 22d, 1860.

The Senate on yesterday passed the naval appropriation bill. The bill also passed the House. The twenty-one million loan bill was debated in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23d, 1860.

The Postal Deficiency and Post Route bills are the only matters of public interest now pending before Congress, the Loan and Civil bill having been passed on yesterday. The Tariff bill may possibly be acted upon during the present session.

It is rumored that the President will veto the Miscellaneous bill, as it interferes with his appointing prerogative.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

LOSS OF U. S. STEAMER WALKER.

The U. S. Surveying Steamer Walker, was run into and sunk on last Wednesday night off Absecom Beach, and twenty of her crew is missing.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of C. G. Taylor, Esq., as Consul to Cologne has been confirmed by the Senate.

GOVERNOR ELLIS IN THE WEST.—We received this morning, a business letter from a gentleman in Wentworth, Rockingham county, N. C., dated the 18th inst., in which the writer says:

"Gov. Ellis is losing nothing with us. His majority in this county, if not increased, will not be diminished."

This is the tenor of our news from every portion of the State. Keep the ball rolling.

Crops.

On our route going to and returning from Baltimore, we had an opportunity to observe the progress of the crops and we were struck with their backwardness.—This is observable all along the line, and is attributed to the coldness of the spring, but especially to the continued rainiess of the season. The wheat crop in the Western part of this State is said to be rather behind that of last year.

Mr. Shaw's Acceptance.

LILLINGTON HALL,
New Hanover co., N. C., June 23d, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your letter of the 13th inst., in which you inform me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention for the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

I accept the position assigned to me by the Convention, and shall ever feel grateful to my fellow-citizens for this manifestation of their confidence and esteem. Yours,
DANIEL SHAW.

To Messrs. M. B. SMITH, W. M. WALKER, ABRAHAM F. NEWKIRK, Committee.

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

April 4, 1860. 180&33—1y

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis*, or any affection whatever of the *Throat* or *Lungs* inducing *Consumption*, use No. 1, which is also the No. for *Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite*, and from all *Chronic Complaints* arising from *Overuse, General Debility*, and *Nervous Prostration*. No. 2 for *Liver Complaints*. No. 3, for *Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption.* It is *Taken by Drops* and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you *retain*. The No. 4 is for *Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.* See special directions for this. For *Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney*, and *Bladder Complaints*, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the *Blood Food* $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
March 5th, 1860—155&27-eow1y Druggist.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and many Ordinary Family Medicine. HEADACHE*, (as those be used successfully as an *cine*. It will cure *SICK* minutes, *if two or three* sands can testify) *in twenty* commencement of attack. *Teaspoonfuls are taken at* their testimony in its favor. *All who use it are giving*

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements* of the *Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold*, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood*, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. *Dose, 1 to 3.*

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&31—1y

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to